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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1910.

High Cost of Living.

The latest consular reports contain
comparative statements about the cost of
living in other countries which are of
interest to those Americans who are wont
to blame the tariff for almost everything
that seems to be going wrong economically.

This is what Mr. Frank Dillingham,
consul general at Coburg, has to say:
"During the past five years the cost of
living throughout the empire generally
has increased materially, while in some
parts it has doubled. This increase in
numerous instances has caused privations,
especially among the laboring classes, be-
cause the average wage remains the same
as it was when necessities of life cost 50
per cent less."

The consul general adds the following
list, which, he says, will increase still
more during this winter:

Article	Cost.
Wheat, 25 pounds.....	\$4.25 to \$4.40
Rye, 25 pounds.....	3.75 to 3.90
Barley, 25 pounds.....	3.75 to 3.90
Oats, 25 pounds.....	3.60 to 3.75
Long straw, 25 pounds.....	1.25 to 1.40
Hay, 25 pounds.....	1.40 to 1.60
Beef, pound.....	19 to 20
Pork, pound.....	18 to 20
Mutton, pound.....	18 to 20

Article	Cost.
Ree, 1 pound.....	65
White, 1 pound.....	65
Butter, 1 pound.....	25 to 30
Salted, 1 pound.....	25 to 30
Ghee, each.....	90 to 140
Duck, each.....	60 to 70

Article	Cost.
Old, each.....	35 to 40
Young, each.....	25 to 30
Hen, each.....	25 to 30
Quail, each.....	25 to 30
Pigeon, each.....	25 to 30
Country chicken, each.....	25 to 30
Potatoes, quart.....	10 to 12
Onions, quart.....	10 to 12
Milk, quart.....	10 to 12

Article	Cost.
Smoking, pair.....	2.35 to 2.75
For breeding purpose, pair.....	2.75 to 3.50

In connection herewith it may be stated
that, according to yesterday's cable news,
the first thing the Socialist members of
the German Reichstag did at the opening
of the new session Tuesday was to inter-
rogate the government as to the causes
of the high meat prices, and that it is
the intention of the German government
to lessen the obvious strength of the
Socialist attack by modifying the restric-
tions upon American meat importations.

The American consul at Reichenberg,
a commercial and industrial center in
Bohemia, speaking for the whole of the
dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary, has
this to report:

"In all parts of Austria recently meet-
ings have been held to protest against
the continuous advance in the prices of
all kinds of foodstuffs. These meetings
generally were attended by citizens of all
classes, for the hard times caused by the
prevailing high cost of living are experi-
enced not only by the working classes,
but by all engaged in trade.

"There was recently held such a meet-
ing in the city of Reichenberg, the prin-
cipal city of northern Bohemia, which
was attended by thousands of citizens.
In its action and conduct the body
did not take on a political character, but
rather a general protest of citizens, who,
freely admitting a general advance in the
scale of wages in all branches of industry,
as well as a great industrial awakening,
contended that prices had advanced so
rapidly in all food products as to have
the effect of creating most distressing
conditions.

"One of the complaints of the people,
as voiced by the speakers, was the high
price of meats, and an appeal was made
to the government for a change in policy
whereby the importation of American
meats would be made possible. It was
shown that Austria was not able to pro-
duce, or at least did not produce, a suffi-
cient number of cattle to supply the home
market; hence it was the demand of this
assembly of people that the frontiers
be opened to the importation of meats
and other foodstuffs, this being the only
feasible remedy for prevailing conditions."

This speaks for itself, and it speaks
volumes. For it demonstrates that of
which this country ought to be very
proud and very careful—namely, the fact
that the United States of America is
looked upon by other nations as their
granary and their meat and produce
storehouse in critical times.

But it also demonstrates that this
country is not alone in suffering from
an unusually high cost of living, and
that such conditions were (we say ad-
visedly "were," for they are passing since
the harvesting of this year's astounding
crops) international, and not national, or
even local, to America; and, furthermore,
that the tariff had very little to do with
it. This ought not to be overlooked by
sociologists, politicians, statesmen, and
legislators.

But let us turn from Europe and in-
vestigate conditions on our own con-
tinent. Here, for instance, is Canada, of
which it is boasted that the Domini-
on is "way ahead of us as a producer
of grain, wheat, and corn, and no less
as a cattle raiser. Hear what Consul
Culver, at St. John, has to say:

"The Labor Gazette of the Dominion
government for September, in an inter-
esting report, gives the cost of twenty-
eight varieties of food and the cost of
rental of a representative workman's

dwelling for the better class in August
of the present year, which it tabulates as
follows:

Article	Cost.
Sturgeon steak, best, lb.....	\$2.25 to \$2.40
Medium duck, lb.....	12 to 14
V. forequarter, lb.....	12 to 14
Mutton, hind quarter, lb.....	12 to 14

Article	Cost.
Pork, fresh, good quality, lb.....	6 to 8
Lard, pure lard, lb.....	10 to 12
Eggs.....	30 to 35
New-laid, doz.....	30 to 35
Packed, doz.....	30 to 35
Milk, quart.....	10 to 12

Article	Cost.
Butter, 1 lb.....	25 to 30
Cheese, Canadian, lb.....	25 to 30
Old, lb.....	25 to 30
New, lb.....	25 to 30

Article	Cost.
Flour, strong, 50 lb.....	10 to 12
Rolls, 50 lb.....	10 to 12
Rice, 50 lb.....	10 to 12
Beans, land, 50 lb.....	10 to 12

Article	Cost.
Apples, evaporated, 50 lb.....	10 to 12
Fruit, medium quality, 50 lb.....	10 to 12
Sugar, 50 lb.....	10 to 12
Granulated, 50 lb.....	10 to 12
Yellow, 50 lb.....	10 to 12

Article	Cost.
Green, medium, India or Ceylon, lb.....	30 to 35
Black, medium, India or Ceylon, lb.....	30 to 35
Coffee, medium, Mocha, lb.....	30 to 35
Potatoes, 50 lb.....	10 to 12

Article	Cost.
Vinegar, white wine, quart.....	10 to 12
Starch, laundry, lb.....	10 to 12
Anthracite, 2,000 lb.....	6.75 to 7.00
Bituminous, 2,000 lb.....	4.50 to 5.00

Article	Cost.
Hard, best, long coal.....	8.00 to 9.00
Soft, coal.....	4.00
Coal oil, gallon.....	2.00
Gas, 100 ft.....	9.00

This ought to convince skeptics even
that this country still is better to live in
and be happy in than others on either
hemisphere. Because, even with high
cost of living here, we have some-
thing to offset it which other nations
do not possess, or if they do, only in a
very limited degree—a prevailing wage
scale so constituted that we can face
abnormal conditions better than people
of other countries can do.

Before us is another report on this situ-
ation. It comes from our consul in
Prince Edward's Island, part of the Cana-
dian Dominion also, who says:

"Notwithstanding abundant crops, with
transportation facilities the same as last
year, there has been a decided rise in
the price of farm and animal products,
but not in wages." &c.

Now, they have no tariff at all to speak
of in Prince Edward's Island. Yet the
cry is the same as in Canada proper
and in Germany and Austria. The states-
man who can solve this riddle, which ab-
solutely is international, and not national
or local, will have to look into interna-
tional economic conditions, not into na-
tional ones; and the statesman who will
point out a remedy that in the future
will do away with suffering and priva-
tion caused by a sudden rise in prices
for foodstuffs will confer a lasting fa-
vor on mankind all over the world.

With Mr. Hitchcock after postal grafts
and Mr. Loeb after smugglers, there is
really a good deal to be thankful for.

The "Other" Woman.

Rarely in the history of criminology
has the saying of that French judge,
"Cherchez la femme," been more vindic-
ated than in the case of Dr. Crippen,
who yesterday paid with his life for the
murder of his wife in London. Crippen
is dead. Not the hangman's noose, but
the old fundamental Mosaic law, de-
manding blood for blood, was the agent
of retribution. While physically killed
by that law which knows no mercy, the
man in reality was dead when he com-
mitted that gruesome murder—dead to
every instinct of humanity. And such
is the mercy of that same "inexorable"
law, that the female companion who was
freed by the court of any cognizance of
his terrible deed, nevertheless was a
party to the conditions that ultimately
brought to her death Crippen's wife,
Belle Elmore.

The story in itself, stripped of its
grievous and nauseating accessories, is
a tale of degrading passion. It is the
old story of the other woman in the case.
It is the story of domestic infidelity,
of turning to another woman and making
her a confidant in family disagreements.
But he was a resourceful criminal, one
who used the subtle ingenuity of a
poisoner and the knowledge of a sur-
geon, no less than the most disgusting
endeavor, to rid himself of suspicion in
the disappearance of his wife. The man
was morally abnormal, no doubt.

As to the girl typist—the pitiful creature
in a condition that, above all others, in-
vites pity—will she ever be able to rid
herself of the nightmare of the terrible
results of her confiding passion for the
husband of another woman?

The curtain descends; the story ends.
Nemesis once more has found a victim,
and that rather quickly.

There is alarm in Europe lest the
French duel become as dangerous as
football.

American Heraldry.

American life and literature are full of
concessions to the claim that some of
us are better than others, not on account
of any personal virtues or attributes, but
because of distinctions possessed by our
ancestors. It seems characteristic of this
social "parvenuism" that the American
girl who took part in the suffragette
assault upon Parliament in London is
described as belonging to a "prominent
pioneer family" of Nevada.

This announcement in the London Mail
is entirely consistent with our effort to
connect everybody who to-day attracts
attention with somebody who attracted
attention, no matter how little, at a for-
mer period. We hear of "well" entertain-
ments, "exclusive" clubs, "aristocratic"
suburbs, and everybody who is mentioned
in the papers for one cause or another is
"prominent." This is reduced to the ab-
surd when special distinction is predicated
on "old" families in a community dated
from about 1850.

Judged by the recurrence of such
phrases in the press and literature of the
land, the reading public is getting curious
about the doings and sayings of those
who are "not prominent," perhaps, but
in whom they are interested, nevertheless.

Our seventeenth or eighteenth century
ancestors in the main were plain folk.
A few of them may have been of
European aristocratic origin, but as a
rule they were as poor as the masses of
aliens now coming to our shores. Let it
be said right here as our unalterable
opinion that any American coming from
decent poor folk who have told the truth
for as much as ten generations ances-
trally is better off than most of those
who figure in American books of heraldry.

If it were nothing more than a belief in
"blood," it is sound enough as an argu-
ment, especially as it has survived the
deadliest of weapons—"ridicule." But it is
always "blood," and blood alone, that
Americans boast of in their heraldry?

The newest giant among ocean liners is
to have a theater aboard. A taxicab
service will come next if the size in-
creases.

Tips and Official Travel.

It is well that there is a check on the
expense accounts of traveling government
officials. Of course, care should be ex-
ercised in the preparation of the schedule
of allowances so that a man who rep-
resents the government and who is travel-
ing under official orders shall not be sub-
jected to petty annoyances and reduced to
the extremity of pauper economies when
he is engaged in travel for the benefit
of the public. At the same time, unless
there is some restriction, it is easy to

appreciate the ease with which extrava-
gance can be incorporated in the expense
accounts of officers. On the other hand,
a person who is traveling as no repre-
sentative of the government has no occa-
sion to stint himself on any mistaken
notion that he is rendering loyal service
in the cause of governmental prudence. A
subordinate government officer who re-
cently visited New York City is on record
as indulging in 15-cent lunches and 25-
cent dinners, when his authorized al-
lowance would have enabled him to
lunch and dine more sumptuously
without necessarily engaging in any gas-
tronomic excess. Another case, of a quite
different aspect, is that which has evoked
comment from the Assistant Comptroller
of the Treasury, involving the experience
of an army officer traveling on an army
transport. This officer paid two "tips" of
\$1.75 each, made on board the transport,
and the charge was passed to the officer's
credit by the accounting officers without
question. Army regulations do not allow
fees to cabin and other stewards on
transports, and the Assistant Comptroller
calls attention to this failure to authorize
such an item and refrains from expres-
sion of any opinion.

The matter of tips is one which is sus-
ceptible of very elastic authorization and
is recognized by the government to an
extent which must be regarded as liberal,
especially if it be considered that the
tip is a gratuity often bestowed under
duress and through cowardice, and ac-
cepted with a sacrifice of the self-respect
of the beneficiary. The tip, however, is
officially recognized, and there is every
reason why there should be a strict sur-
veillance of this form of largess.

In the course of her peregrinations "In
Search of a Sinner," Miss Lillian Rus-
sell is on her way to Washington. This
is one place where her search will be
fruitless.

Those scientists who declare that an
egg has all the strength of a pound
of beef must have been thinking of the
cold storage variety.

If only Christmas would realize the
hopes held out on the December mag-
azine covers, it would be worth waiting
for, all right.

An advertisement reads: "Every home
should have a talking machine." Another
plea for universal marriage?

Dr. Lydston, of Chicago, says that
graft is a disease. It can be cured, how-
ever, when the people make up their
minds to be physicians.

And do not forget that, while to-day is
a holiday, a day of good cheer and re-
union and football games and fun, to
"Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

There will always be strenuous objec-
tion to the annexation of Maine by Cana-
da, not that we are so enamored of
Maine, but we need those political fore-
casts.

At the Cleveland city jail the prisoners
are allowed to select their own Thank-
sgiving music. The most popular selection
will probably be, "Singing the Battle Cry
of Freedom."

For sheer nerve commend us to the
Iowa gentleman who wanted to borrow
a set of false teeth for Thanksgiving.

Glen Echo has three mayors within
a year. That is one town which cannot
complain that it has been diazied.

"I dwell in the roar of the cosmic
wheel," writes poet William Watson. He
is probably bothered by the noise the
suffragettes are making.

The descriptions of those Christmas
heroes in the December magazines make
many a wife discontented with her hus-
band.

Things have reached the point where
President Diaz probably realizes that
there is something to be said in favor of
rotation in the Presidency.

People on the Atlantic coast can now
hear by wireless what the wild waves are
saying on the Pacific.

The suffragettes have assaulted the
British prime minister, but they have not
obtained the suffrage yet.

The editor of Appeal to Reason, having
been sent to jail, is now going to appeal
to the Supreme Court.

Still, we cannot see why Germany's
meanness about potash makes the price
of bread and butter so high.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

THANKSGIVING HARMONY.
"Pro Bone Publico" affirms
In earnest way
That all should be on kindly terms
Thanksgiving Day.

In pleadings of this friendly sort
It comes to pass
That he for once has the support
Of "Veritas."

"Taxpayer," as we go to press,
Sends friendly word;
And all our scribbles for once confess
To sweet accord.

Why, even "Constant Kicker" sends
A pleasant line.
To find 'em all for one day friends
Is simply fine.

A Thanksgiving Romance.
"Was your first meeting with your
wife romantic?"
"Oh, very. I was trying to carve a
turkey, and some of the stuffing squirted
into her eye."

Highbrow Drama.
"I wonder how a rapid-fire bit of Ben
would go in, vaudeville."
"What is rapid-fire about it?"
"I make seven complete changes of
mind."

Leaving Him Something.
"You wish to marry my only daugh-
ter?" murmured the millionaire. "Would
you take from me all that I have to
solace me in my old age?"
"Oh, no," said the duke. "We want
you to keep at least \$50,000."

Just To-day.
Let guest and host
Pass up the cost
Of living.
Forget the price,
And have a nice
Thanksgiving.

A Quaint Specimen.
"What's the matter now?"
"A magazine had just printed a foot-
ball story accepted from me in 1880."
"What of it?"
"Well," he coughed in the sporting
slang of thirty years ago.

His Only Chance.
"If you'd only stop playing bridge for
a few moments," whispered the man
who was watching the game, "I'd ask
you to be my wife."
"Wait until I'm dummy," suggested
the fashionable girl.

\$100,000 FOR VOTE.

Legislator Said He Was Asked to
Oppose Anti-race Bill.
From the Philadelphia Press.
Senator Eugene M. Travis, of Brooklyn,
told the legislative investigating com-
mittee in session, that an offer of \$100,000
was made to him to vote against the anti-
race track gambling bills in the legisla-
ture of 1908. A mysterious little man,
whose name the senator didn't know, but
who he would remember, made him a
proposition to give him \$25,000 down and
\$75,000 after the vote had been recorded.

Right there the senator brought into
the case former Senator Frank J. Gar-
ner, who is now under indictment on the
charge of having offered a bribe to Sena-
tor Otto G. Foelker, of Brooklyn.
Travis said that the little man had told
him one day in the capitol that Gardner
wanted to speak to him on the telephone
about the matter.

While that was the most interesting
disclosure that came from the inquiry, it
was not the only interesting testimony.
The first witness of the day was Orlando
A. Jones, the well-known bookmaker on
metropolitan tracks. Mr. Jones, treas-
urer of the Metropolitan Turf Associa-
tion, asked what was the object of this
association, answered blithely:

"The improvement of the breed of
horses."
Neither James R. Keene nor Harry
Payne Whitney, who were said by As-
sistant District Attorney Elder to have
been present at the Delmonico meeting,
at which the boodle fund of \$500,000 was
raised, has been found by the commit-
tee. Mr. Bruce said subpoenas for them
have been out for weeks.

HOW THE PREACHER ERRED.

Told by Deacon that His Sermon
Was in the Wrong Direction.
From the Philadelphia Evening Times.
A somewhat egotistical young divinity
student, who had not yet seen enough of
life and love to lose his high esti-
mate of his own importance in the
scheme of things, "supplied" not long ago
in the pulpit of a near-by country church.
When the service was over and the con-
gregation was leaving the church, the
young man asked one of the deacons, a
grizzled and plain-spoken old farmer,
what he thought of the sermon.

The old man thought for a moment be-
fore he answered.
"Well," he said at last, "you had some
pretty good things to say, young man.
But you made me think of St. Martin
over at the Junction. St. Martin huntin'
day last winter after rabbits. And he
followed the rabbit's tracks faithful all
day long. But he followed 'em in the
wrong direction."

Hobble Skirts Barred.

From the New York World.
Because women clerks who wear hob-
ble skirts use too much time in going
about their tasks, several business men
in office buildings in this city have for-
bidden the wearing of such skirts in of-
fice hours. The decree has angered the
girls. One of them said that they
were up in arms. Then she paused, and
admitted that in a hobble-skirt case "up
in arms" was hardly the right figure of
speech. But the girls insist that as long
as their gowns are neat and becoming
the particular style should not bother
their employers.

Size & Fit the Value.

From the San Antonio Express.
Another reason advanced for reducing
the size of the paper currency is its re-
duced purchasing power. Probably, how-
ever, this was not thought of by the Se-
cretary of the Treasury when he sug-
gested the change.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

(Confidential Domino.)
O Thou, that in Thy hand led us far;
Blest us by land and sea;
Pray look upon Thy work—a nation whole,
And Free—and, from that nation's soul,
Ascends our praise to Thee.

Thanks, sound but feebly all we feel,
In gratefulness we can impart
Only a tithe of what we'd gladly pay;
And so we pray Thee to accept to-day
Our country's grateful heart.

And in the years to come we humbly pray
Thy hand will hold us humble still;
Content to serve; to labor and to wait;
In faith that life's road leads us to Thy gate
If we but serve Thy will.

So do we pray, good Lord, Thy face will shine
To hear us on upon the way.
Accept our grateful thanks for mercies sent;
Grant us the blessed gift of sweet content
For this Thanksgiving Day.

HECTOR FULLER.

ELECTION VIEWS.

Southern Man Candidacy.
From the Richmond Times-Dispatch.
We do not believe that the time has
come when a Southern man can be elect-
ed President or Vice President simply
because he is a Southern man. We know
that there are a number of men in the
South who would fill the office of Presi-
dent with advantage to the country; not
because they are Southern men, but be-
cause of their ability, integrity of
character, strength of purpose, and broad
patriotism they are big enough for the
office; but when we begin to advocate
their nomination because they are South-
ern men, we instantly excite the opposi-
tion of the people in other parts of the
country, who still have in the advantage
of us, we are sorry to say, in both money
and votes.

A Precedent Lacking.
From the Chicago Post.
"Do you think we are likely to have
tariff revision now?"
"No; the Senate is still Republican,
you know."

"But I read somewhere the other day
that the insurgents were going to have
the balance of power."
"That may be; but the present holders
of the balance of power have no prece-
dent for doing anything sensible with it."

Striking a Balance.
From the Portland Oregonian.
It strikes one that there is a flavor of
poetic justice in Gov. Baldwin's projected
libel suit against Mr. Roosevelt. The
latter stretched the law to punish some
of his enemies for saying uncomfortable
things. Now Judge Baldwin means to
turn the tables. In the long run things
seem to balance up pretty well.

Problem in Arithmetic.
From the Providence Bulletin.
Colorado is confronted with a some-
what terrifying problem in feminine
arithmetic. In the last general as-
sembly there was a woman representa-
tive. There will be four in the next.
How long before the general assembly
will be entirely composed of women?

Silence.
From the Anacostia Standard.
The silence on the subject of politics
the colonel maintained for two months
after his return from Africa was a boiler
factory to the one he is exhibiting now.

An Unfriendly Swap.
From the Hartford Courant.
Massachusetts would make a very ec-
centric and unfriendly exchange if she
swapped off such a Senator as Mr. Lodge
for William Alexander Gaston.

A Sign Something is Wrong.
From the Chicago Record-Herald.
A Pennsylvania preacher is to be tried
on a charge of heresy. He was probably
tired when he gives sanctified preach-
ings. He was over-sensitive and far too in-
trospective. He questions whether any vic-
eroys, since kings were bad, ever swayed
his power between such limits as himself.

THE LURE OF THE CAMP.
Lesson in Death of Baltimore Belle
Who Became Gypsy Queen.
From the Baltimore American.
In her sad death the Baltimore girl
who became infatuated with the gypsy
life, married the head of a kypsy clan,
and reigned as queen has testified to the
charm that surrounds the life of the
young man. Her life, as she testified be-
fore her death, had been a severe ordeal
of unending labor, a life of privation,
a life of discomfort. When she was first
seized by the camp of gypsies after
several years' disporting from home,
the young woman was featured the
country over as the subject of an un-
usual romance.

The outcome of the confession of dis-
illusionment should tend to restrain other
active temperaments from running into
the romance of untold ways. The gypsy
life appears bright and alluring on the
stage, it has featured attractively in fic-
tion, but to Hyndaband, and laughed
about the idea of a Laird of Cockpen
(himself) bowing about kings and king-
doms as if they were curling stones. He
"swallowed" Napreone and regarded the
death of the young Nawab of the Cam-
pania as another windfall for the East
India Company. After his retirement
his proud spirit suffered acutely during
the vicereignty of his successor, who had
to "trample out the vineyard where the
grapes of wrath, who talk of colonial self-gov-
ernment may ponder what he wrote in 1858:
"You cannot govern India as you have at-
tempted to govern colonies with a popu